

FRIDAY AUGUST 17, 1877.

THE WONDER LAND OF AMERICA.

This country which has been redeemed from the barbarous Apache at the cost of hundreds of our brave pioneer's lives who came here to seek fortunes from masses of treasure concealed in the immemorial deposits of gold and silver, is without doubt the most wonderful and attractive country within the jurisdiction of the United States. This country of immense wealth, now that we have protection and are secured in life and property from our common enemy, who have in former years been so formidable, is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists from all directions and inside the next decade we will become a State and rank foremost in wealth and fair in population. This country so rich in gold, silver and all the precious metals is incontrovertibly proven by all the old Spanish writers as well as by Baron Humboldt to be the identical Cibola from which the Aztecs derived their immense wealth and with which they purchased the good will of Cortez and his Spanish followers. Railroads are approaching us in a triangular form and the day is close at hand when we shall have outlets to every quarter of the globe. New quartz mills are coming in and being put up which within ninety days will cause a grand change to take place in our financial condition.

Dry Washer.

A test has been made on Lynx Creek with one of Mr. Valentine's Dry Washing Machines, which has proved entirely a success. Mr. Montgomery, a good miner, purchased one of these perfect machines for separating the gold from the earth, and experimented with it in one of the gulches making into Lynx Creek, and with dirt considered by him and others to be anything but rich. Two tons of the dirt was collected and run through the machine, inside of 60 minutes which yielded \$20 as nice gold as it has been our lot to examine from any of the placers in the County, with the exception of Weaver District, which is superior to all others. The gold was purchased by Mr. B. H. Weaver at his store, and from him we learn that Mr. Montgomery intends working steadily with his machine, and thinks he can work 15 tons of dirt per day besides cleaning up, gathering his dirt together, etc., with three men to do the work. At the rate the two tons averaged, Mr. M. will collect, daily, from the particles of gold scattered through the sands, \$150, or a little over \$4,000 per month. We are informed that just such ground as that now being worked by Mr. Montgomery can be found in abundance. The bottoms along the creek have been pretty thoroughly worked out, and have yielded large profits to hardy miners who staked with them for many years. Now that a machine has been found that will save the fine gold that abounds promiscuously all over the hills and through the many ravines, we may look for a larger yield of gold from that source than a few years since when the whole creek was dotted with the placer miners manipulating the hundreds of sluice boxes, then in requisition, and through which the water was washing the earth away and leaving deposited on the riffles the shining gold, of which thousands of dollars was purchased by the merchants of Prescott. The indications are that many of these machines will be put to work in the hills and gulches adjacent to Lynx Creek and other placer districts. In Weaver district one is at work, and the result has been declared very flattering.

EUROPEAN WAR.

The Russo-Turkish war which is raging so furiously at various points in Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, during the last few weeks, has been full of importance as affecting the crisis of the campaign. Should the two commanding Generals of the Turkish forces succeed in concentrating their armies, as it is evidently their design and bringing them to a simultaneous attack against the Russian invaders, there is hardly a doubt but what victory will crown their efforts. The reverses that the Russians have met with during the recent battles at Plevna, Nicopolis and the route from their position south of the Balkans has had a tendency to dishearten them and give new life and hopes to the Ottoman. Sickness in the Russian ranks has had its demoralizing effect; thousands of the brave volunteers that left Russia to march to the Turkish throne have died from the fearful ravages of disease. As things look now, we are not afraid that Russia will overpower Turkey, seize upon Constantinople, obtain control of the Black Sea and the Straits of Bosphorus, and menace the route to India, or disturb the balance of power among the great nations of Europe, but rather look to see the Russians retire for the winter, defeated and disheartened.

Military.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieutenant George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of one month to consist of Captain C. M. Barry, Eighth Infantry, First Lieutenant J. W. Powell, Eighth Infantry, First Lieutenant G. E. Overton, Sixth Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Camp Thomas, A. T., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 27th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation and report respecting the claim of Thomas Montgomery, to certain lands, etc., reported to be embraced within the military reservation at Camp Thomas, A. T.

The board will confer with the claimant and receive such testimony as he may have to offer in support of his claim, and ascertain and report what right and title he has to the lands in question, and the value of the improvements on the lands and the amount of damage (if any) suffered by the claimant.

A good story is told on San Bernardino. A colored boy had left his friends in Los Angeles and gone to San Bernardino, where he became lonely, and wished to write to his folks, but not being an expert penman he asked the Postmaster to write for him. His request was complied with and everything written according to dictation. At the close the Postmaster asked the boy if that was all he wished to say. "That is all," said he, "except one thing, I want you to tell them to please excuse bad writing and spelling."

The Indians living along the Colorado River are happy and contented in the large fields of mesquite beans the present season, which gives them food in abundance until the next crop comes. The beans of the mesquite have been gathered in large quantities during the last few weeks by Mexicans and others, living along the river towns, and are sold to freighters for forage and are considered almost equal to barley and preferable to corn in hot weather.

THE TRUCK CITIZEN.—We have received No. 5, vol. 1, of a new paper printed in New York, bearing the above name for its standard. The paper has thirty pages of interesting reading matter, each page being about 8 by 10 inches.—is published monthly by the N. Y. Mercantile Journal Co., price \$1 per annum.

BRIGHAM YOUNG DEFIANT.

President Young, on the 24th of July, is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the residence of the Mormons at Salt Lake City, made the following remarks to the Sunday-school children assembled in the Tabernacle on that occasion:

"Exactly thirty years to-day, myself, with others, came out of what we named Emigration Canyon; we crossed the Big and Little mountains, and came down the valley about three-quarters of a mile south of this. We located, and we looked about, and finally we came and camped between the two forks of City Creek, one of which ran south-west and the other west. Here we planted our standard on this temple block and the one above it, here we pitched our camps and determined that here we would settle and stop. Still our brethren who followed by the way were toiling through poverty and distress. At one time, I am told, they would have perished from starvation, had not the Lord sent quails among them. These birds fell against their wagons, and they either killed or stunned themselves, and the brethren and sisters gathered them up, which furnished them with food for days, until they made their way in the wilderness.

Children, we are the pioneers of this country, with one exception, west of the Mississippi river; we established the first printing press in every state from the Pacific Ocean, and we were the first to establish libraries and the first to establish good schools; we were the first to plant out orchards and to improve the desert country, making it like the garden of Eden.

I will not prolong this recital, but will ask the children if they can now understand why they were born here in this far off land? You might just as well have been born in Missouri or Illinois, if your parents had been treated as they should have been. If let alone to enjoy the rights and liberties in common with our fellow men, we would have beautified the land, made it an Eden and adorned it with everything desirable. But we were not allowed to stay there to possess the homes we had made; here we are, we are here and this has been your birth-place. And now that we are here, we are followed by a set of men who are ready to re-enact the scenes that we have already passed through. But we are now where we can keep and preserve ourselves in the possession of our homes and property. They drove us to the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, and it will be a hard matter to dispossess us again; it will prove a job, if undertaken, that they would be glad to let out before they get fairly into it. But still they are after us; and when you hear of this and that with regard to my self being guilty of this and that wrong, I would have you look at those certain characters we have and have had in our midst who are called ministers of justice, ministers of the law; they are bosom companions of thieves, liars and murderers; but the honorable and upright they hate because their deeds are evil; and they believe they have a mission, but it is a hard one to accomplish.

ARIZONA'S SANITATIVE WATER.

MUNRO SPRINGS, Aug. 10, 1877. MR. MINER: Since my last letter to the MINER the population of our camp has somewhat decreased, and the number this morning is reduced to three by the departure of James Smith, Clane, the irrefragable, and Jesse Jackson, the center shot, with the subscriber purpose "fighting it out on this line if it takes all summer."

The health of the camp is daily improving, and our faith is still firm in the health-giving qualities of its waters. For a summer or winter resort, this place is without an equal in the Territory. Although the thermometer ranges up into the hundreds, there has not been a day since our arrival, but what the air has been tempered by a cool breeze from ten in the morning until six in the evening.

Game is abundant, quail, doves and rabbits are countless, while deer are plenty. This is their favorite watering place, and every day six to ten come within a hundred yards of our camp. If we were numerous, we could kill a deer every morning within gun-shot of the Bangalore. We have had plenty of fresh meat, and could supply Prescott with jerky.

The Sahara (great cactus) and prickly pear cactus supply us with plenty of ripe and delicious fruit. The juice of the tiny boiled down makes an excellent jelly without the use of sugar. This is also an excellent place for prospecting; we have found the color of gold in several places within half a mile of the camp, and Mr. Smith takes with him a fine piece of silver ore that Clane discovered this morning about two hundred yards from the camp. Our boys are not sure on the prospect, their visit to this place was ostensibly for their health, and their chief ambition has been to bathe and lay in the shade. This is a fine opening for some ambitious and industrious prospector.

There has been no rain in this vicinity this summer, everything is parched and dry, but our horses thrive well on the mountain grass and mesquite beans. ARCHIBALD.

Rich Showing from Arizona.

There has been open to public inspection for the past few days a lot of remarkably rich ore, or rather, perhaps, we should say, chunks of metallic silver, lately brought from Arizona. This lot, which consists of 2,200 pounds, is to be seen at the office of the Germania Life Insurance Company, 216 Sansome street. It comes from what is known as the Stencroft-Jackson claim, in Globe district, and it is calculated that it will yield at the rate of \$20,000 per ton.

Butter in Prescott is worth \$1 per pound. Eggs \$1 per dozen. Vegetables are very high. Potatoes 8 cents, cabbage 12 1/2, tomatoes 25, green corn 50 cents per dozen.

SOLDIERS VS. INDIANS.

Two Officers Killed and Five Wounded—Eighty to Ninety Soldiers Killed and Wounded—One Hundred Indians Killed—A Hard Fight.

Gen. Gibbon met the Nez Perces, on the 9th, about daylight in the morning, and immediately attacked them with his command, which numbered 182 men. The Indians were encamped in full force on the Big Hole river, in Montana, which takes its source in the Rocky Mountains, and empties into the Jefferson, a tributary of the Missouri. Gen. Gibbon's command had with it 32 volunteers who opened the fight, which resulted fatally to both sides. The soldiers charged the Indians again and again, but were met each time by the Indians with great bravery. The troops lost all their horses, and the courier who led the command of Gen. Gibbon at 11 o'clock at night, was compelled to make 60 miles on foot. One hundred Indians are reported killed. It is thought that this has been one of the hardest battles ever fought between the whites and red demons. The "boys in blue" claim to have gained a victory over the Indians, but it looks to us as though the battle might better be called a draw, as neither party has much to brag of over the other, with perhaps the exception that the Indians outnumbered the troops two to one. Our Government, with reform and retrenchment on the brain, we hope, will see after a while the importance of keeping an Army of respectable numbers throughout the Territories and the whole United States where there is need for them, and, above all, pass an appropriation wherewith they may be fed, clothed and paid for their services. It looks like murder on the part of a great Government, such as that of the United States, to send out a handful of men to be butchered by overwhelming numbers of the fiends who roam through the mountains and valleys of our western Territories.

MEXICO AND THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Gold being found in the virgin state in alluvial deposits, and easily worked, was the chief mineral treasure of the Aztecs, who made little use of silver because of the slight knowledge which they had of the means of reducing its ores. But when the Spaniard, Bartolomeo Miranda, discovered the great use to which quicksilver could be put in reducing silver ores, gold became subordinate in production in Mexico to silver, which has remained the staple metal. In the first half of the sixteenth century, the silver mines of Taxco, Saltpetre, Talpahuja and Pachuca were developed by Cortez and his successors. Then came the gradual development of the great mining districts of Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas and Durango, but it was not until the eighteenth century that those mines became famous. According to Humboldt, the Veta Madre (mother vein) of Guanajuato, had yielded one-fifth of all the silver in the world at that time, having far exceeded the Peruvian mines of Potosi.

During the last century, up to 1810, the Veta Grande of Zacatecas frequently produced as much, yearly, as \$3,000,000, and the mine of Catorce (San Luis Potosi) yielded \$150,000,000 during 70 years. It was the war of independence which put a check upon the silver mining of Mexico. The mining code of that country, handed down from the Spaniards, is the most elaborate in the world. It is estimated that up to June, 1875, the total production of the mines of Mexico, had been \$4,300,000,000, with a total coinage of \$8,063,600,000, of which not more than 5 per cent was of gold. Of late years, gold has been found in alluvial deposits or placers, and in the water courses in many of the States of Mexico. The copper ores, in which the country is very rich, generally carries gold. Unquestionably, were the great veins of Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi worked upon the scale of the mines of the Cornstock Lode, they would still produce results such as made them so famous formerly.—Mining Review.

UNPARALLELED.—The remains of Dr. C. F. Winslow have, during the twenty-four days intervening between his demise and their final disposal, undergone a variety of treatments that probably has no parallel. The body was frozen, the heart was taken out, the remains eviscerated and embalmed, and finally cremated.

The cremation of the body of Dr. C. F. Winslow was consummated last evening as expected. A large crowd was attracted to the ground. There were no religious ceremonies on the occasion, in conformity with the peculiar views which had been entertained, in life, by the deceased. Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Smart and General Bane made remarks, eulogistic of the character of the departed, and the superiority of the cremation process of disposing of human remains over ordinary burial.

The time occupied from the placing of the body in the furnace till the reduction of the whole bulk, to three pounds eight and a half ounces of ashes, was two hours and thirty-five minutes.

During a portion of the time, while the process of cremation was in progress, the air in the vicinity of the furnace and a considerable distance from it was filled with a powerful stench, which was strongly suggestive of the advisability of having such ceremonies attended to in a different place than in the center of a large city. The top of one of the surrounding mountains would be more suitable, for what Gen. Bane called "this beautiful cremation, this magnificent purification."—Desert News, Aug. 8.

CALIFORNIA NOT ARIZONA.—Charles Bush, the California stage robber, who robbed the Arizona stage near Indian Wells, California, as will be seen by our San Francisco dispatch, has been sentenced by Judge Sawyer to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The California papers and telegraph reporters have a flippant way of styling him the "Arizona stage robber" which he is not in any sense unless the robbing of California makes him so. He lived in California, robbed the stage on the great desert in California, and there is no evidence that he ever saw Arizona.

The next thing we know these meddlesome fellows will locate the great California "salina" in Arizona.

DESERT LANDS.—In the counties of Pima, Pinal, Yuma, and Maricopa 98 entries have been made, covering 49,133 acres. With but two exceptions, the entries were made by citizens of the Territory. In Yavapai county, but little has been done in taking up land under the Desert Act, as it is the general opinion that not a foot of land can be found within her boundaries subject to location under the law.

The Republican Joint Convention of Colusa and Tehama counties, Cal., has nominated E. C. Hunter, an old and honored citizen of Colusa county, for the Assembly. It is a very popular nomination, but the district is hopelessly Democratic, and Thos. H. Hart will get away with the Election.

BREVITIES.

Salt River flour is selling in the McCrackin company at \$8 per 100 pounds.

The woolen goods commission firm of Thomas & Co., of New York, have failed for \$500,000.

The Public Debt reduction in July was \$818,004, which was pretty good for the dullest of the summer months.

Peter Doll has been appointed by Governor Irwin a Commissioner of Deeds for California, to reside at Ehrenberg Arizona.

The New York Sun is authority for stating that General Howard is to be succeeded by an experienced Indian fighter.

The Sacramento Bee heads an item "Small-pox stayed in Tucson," to which the Alta replies "Yes, it stayed there too long to suit the inhabitants."

Texas covers an area of 274,000 square miles. Its population is believed now to be 2,000,000, and it has 175,000,000 acres of the best arable land.

From a private letter, dated at Ehrenberg the 13th, we learn that D. S. Lusk, J. M. McCrackin and Mr. Robinson had passed down the river to Yuma.

A man with a red ribbon got a big drink at a restaurant, and then, turning the ribbon over, he showed on the other side of it the words "I'm busted." He was helped out.

Gen. Howard has made a junction of his troops with those of Gen. Gibbon, but the Indians may be by this time back on their old stamping ground, Camas Prairie, in Idaho.

The capacity of the New York Postoffice was lately shown by the distribution of over 300,000 letters in a single day, which had been delayed by the riots and strikes on the different railroads.

There are \$60,000,000 in legal tender notes lying idle in the Treasury, showing that the volume of currency is at least not contracted. The Secretary thinks one-sixth of the volume legal-tender notes is not needed for circulation.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon dispatch a revenue cutter from San Francisco to Sitka, to take measures to protect public property and assist the collector of customs in enforcing the laws and the regulations for the government of Sitka.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has about doubled the demand for Seattle coal in southern California. The Seattle Coal and Transportation Company sent 2,000 tons to San Pedro in June with a fair prospect of increasing it to 4,000 by October.

The boys at Harvard, on speech-day this year acted a portion of the "Progs" of Aristophanes in the original Greek; and the scene in which Charon is introduced upon the stage as the ferryman, with his boat and oars, elicited roars of laughter.

Utah claims second honors in the cremation business. The burning of Dr. Winslow's remains occupied three hours, and the process was successful, whatever that may mean. Wonder if Brigham Young and the Mormon murderers will decide to be cremated.

The Consolidated Virginia mine has yielded for the half year ending 30th of June, 1877, the sum of \$5,667,438 in gold and silver bullion, of which full \$3,700,000 was gold. Of this \$3,740,000 have been distributed in dividends to stockholders.

The mixture of nationalities in the Turkish Empire is quite remarkable, and as each one has "interests" which it is desirable to advance, the difficulties of the Sublime Porte must certainly be very great. The population comprises Tartars, Ottomans, Turcomans, Greeks, Zinzaris, Albanians, Serbs, Bulgarians, and Cossacks.

Wm. B. Carr, the great California politician, banker, jobber and railroad king, was born in Indiana. He emigrated to California in 1852. He is said to be the most energetic man in that State, and owes his large fortune to a clear mind, backed by great energy and bulldog tenacity.—Courier Journal.

Eleim Pasha, the present Grand Vizier of Turkey, was formerly a Turk slave. He was born in the historic island of Scio, in 1823 and was sold thence to the Turkish statesman, Koshur Pasha, who had him educated in Paris. Having held various important offices of State, he succeeded to his present high position on the downfall of Midhat Pasha, a few months ago.

The total amount of capital invested in mines and mills in the United States is \$300,000,000; investment in labor, \$24,000,000; personal assets, \$25,000,000; total investments, \$309,000,000. Return in bullion, \$1,850,000,000; created values of mines and mills, \$36,000,000; total, \$2,200,000,000. Profit for twenty-seven years, \$1,491,000,000, representing an income of \$50,000,000 per annum on an investment of \$209,000,000.

David P. Kimball, son of the late Heber C. Kimball, passed through Beaver yesterday, with his family, removing to Arizona.—Desert News.

We have two or three settlements in the Territory composed of Latter Day Saints, and we believe they are as good, industrious, law-abiding citizens as can be found in any country. They have no plurality of wives, adhere to the laws of the land strictly, and the more of these valuable citizens among us the better let them come.

A great war like the present one in Europe is terribly expensive. During the siege of Kars the Russians threw into the place 18,000 bombs, which alone cost about \$1,300,000. It is estimated that the present war costs Russia about \$1,000,000 per day, and if the Turkish soldiers were paid regularly, probably the cost to their antagonists would be nearly as great. A recent letter from Constantinople contains a deplorable picture of the sufferings in that city. The writer says that none of the civil service in Turkey are paid anything, not even in paper which is depreciated to 80 cents for \$1, so that there is the greatest distress among the families of all classes of government employees.

Messrs. Franklin and Caldwell, two gentlemen who recently arrived here from Belmont, Nevada, having a coach of their own, concluded to make a trip to Salt River and bring up a load of fruit. They accordingly made the trip down, but had no sooner arrived at Phoenix than Mr. Franklin was taken down with intermittent fever of so obstinate a type that Mr. Caldwell became alarmed, and making a bed for him in the coach, started back to Prescott, traveling by night to avoid the heat, and arrived here day-before-yesterday. Mr. Franklin improved every day on the way, and is in a fair way to recovery. They brought no fruit, however, except a box or two for their own use, not having room in the coach for more, and altogether the trip was unprofitable and quite expensive.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE MINER.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet to-day authorized Gen. Terry and a civilian in the Government service to represent the United States in treating with the Canadian authorities for Sitting Bull and his band. The Cabinet also considered the Rio Grande troubles, and opposed the action of the Government of Texas in demanding under the extradition treaty culprits who crossed the line on the 12th and committed outrages. Utica, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Senator Conkling returned from Europe to-night and was cordially welcomed. Leader Kernon speaking words of greeting.

London, Aug. 14.—Dispatches from both Russian and Turkish sources charge each other with gross and horrible atrocities on people. It is considered doubtful if the Russians can hold Schepko pass much longer, and their army at present is penned in at Terno-va.

The Turks are reported to have evacuated their position before Plevna for a better one behind the town.

A portion of the Imperial Guard have arrived at Kerschauff, 60,000 Russians passed that place on Wednesday, on a march to Siss-tova.

The main body of the Roumanian army will not cross the Danube until Russian reinforcements come up.

The Egyptian contingent forces of the Turkish army under Prince Hassan have commenced offensive operations from Varna. Suliman Pasha announces further successes.

Calcutta, Aug. 14.—The famine in Madras increased. Aid from Great Britain is being asked for, over half a million have already perished from starvation.

Placeville, Aug. 14.—In the 15th Young trial Pinney was cross examined, nothing new or interesting was elicited bearing on the case.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—The Texas Pacific R. R. directors met yesterday. The President's report showed 480 miles of track completed, and a meeting of the Company in a satisfactory condition.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Sun says it is rumored in financial circles that Secretary Sherman is in trouble with the 4 per cent loan syndicate. This may make it impossible for him to carry out his funding scheme for 6 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Gen. Terry has notified the Secretary of War that he will not act on the Sittling Bull Commission. The U. S. Commissioners to make a treaty with reference to Sittling Bull, have arrived.

While in Washington, lately, the Hon. Mr. Mills fully explained to the President the Government system of managing Indians. The President expressed his intention of adopting a similar policy, and would give the management of outposts to experienced Army officers, and not trust to Agents alone.

The Canadian Indians are jealous of the hostile Sioux. A war may ensue at any time.

Bennington, Vt., Aug. 15.—The Centennial celebration here was an enthusiastic success.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—The State Insurance Commissioner has barred the following Companies from doing business in this State: Franklin, Wheeling, Old Dominion—Richmond, Va.; Resolute, Cleveland, Home-Valley Life—Leavenworth, Kansas.

London, Aug. 15.—It is reported that the King of Holland intends to abdicate.

A Constantinople dispatch says an alliance between Roumania and Servia is reported, and it is expected that Russians and Roumanians will undoubtedly enter Servia. There are symptoms of uneasiness in Russian Poland.

Families are leaving Terno-va for the Danube in large numbers. An attack is daily expected. Osman Pasha is within four hours march of that place.

It is rumored that Gen. Ignatieff is in disgrace, owing to his influence with the Russian Balkan campaign which was attempted and so signally failed.

Suliman Pasha is to re-occupy the Balkan passes with the base at Adrianople, while other columns will hold Gravelich in check. St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The Russians have completed the second bridge across the Danube, troops are now passing over it.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—It is officially denied that the whole Russian army is to be recalled.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Times Washington special says: Trustworthy Montana dispatches show Gen. Howard three days in the rear of the hostile Indians, who are now in easy distance of the Lemhi or Lapwai reservations, and several days' march nearer the latter place than when they started.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The Arizona stage robber was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary by Judge Sawyer.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The United States Minister at Greece asserts that the United States can control the grain markets of Europe. Russia, under the most favorable circumstances, is an equally competent competitor.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 16.—The workmen were driven from the Delaware and Hudson mines yesterday by the strikers. Some of the mines are said to be on fire.

Helena, Aug. 16.—Advices from Bannock say a scouting party had returned with the bodies of four whites who had been massacred. The Indians were 40 miles south of Bannock, moving slowly.

Gen. Gibbon arrived at Deer Lodge yesterday, with the exception of his wound. Virginia City, Montana, Aug. 16.—General Howard's command arrived at Bannock on the 14th, and would leave on the 15th for Horse Prairie.

All the Chumons on Horse Prairie are missing. It is supposed that they have been killed by Indians.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 16.—Mexican troops are concentrating at Cumargo, opposite Kingsburg barracks.

The Kickapoo and Lipitan Indians had a fight just across the Rio Grande; many of the latter were killed.

A dispatch from Fort Clark says that a party of Mexican cattle thieves drove 150 head of stock across the river, on the 14th inst.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—The proposition of the Chinese merchants, to reduce the price of storage passage to China, was received favorably by the Pacific Mail line, but rejected by the Occidental and Oriental.

Postoffice Letter List.

List of letters remaining in the Prescott Postoffice, Yavapai county, Arizona, for the week ending August 17, 1877.

Arbuckle A E Mrs	Kennedy J D
Adams Florence	Kum Kay
Austin I J	Kelly G H
Allen M J Mrs	Kern J A H
Allen Kate	Leary Daniel
Burnell Frank A	Lange M
Bane B C	Lassalle T
Berry Lawrence A	Mare H
Brewster Geo P	Marter G W
Baker J C —2	Moody A
Bennett William	Marrell L M
Hacon J C	McCaunon P —2
Beard Robert	McClarren F
Barrett James M	Meegan Wm
Cassal Leonard	Meigniss Varis
Cland Francis N	Matsinger Wm
Calais Charles	McLain J R —2
Covington William	McCutcher C W
Chandowine Joe	Nood C B
Dickey A R	Ogden Augustus —4
De Vere Vinnie	Oxley Wm
De Witt Wm	Philips Mark
Ellis B & Co	Patrick J A Mrs
Edgerton Florence —	Riesdon John N
Forbes A F	Reese J A
Frost Thomas	Sloan Spencer —2
Fyock Charles H	Stephens Pryce
Falen Joseph	Schump V L
Godfrey Charles	Smith J I
Galby Mr	Spitts Wm
Halder Charles	Schober George
Hudson Eugene	Second L J
Honck W H —2	Tabor August
Hare M T	Tophouse Charles
Heath Andrew M	Telford John
Hout Herman	Wright Wm
Heard Charles	Wesley John —2
Hare M L	Wiley A R
Isbell Geo W	Wood Desmond
Jordan Chas	Wells S L
Johnson Archer S —4	Wimmer Joseph
	Veelias John M

The above named persons will please call for "Advertised Letter."

T. W. OTIS, P. M.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL of the Territory of Arizona. In the matter of HENRY V. CRAM, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court, against the estate of Henry V. Cram, of the county of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona, in said District, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or his wife, and the transfer of any property, to him, or his wife, by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Prescott, in said district, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court rooms of said court.

JOSEPH R. WALKER, J. R. GRAHAM, Receivers.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph R. Walker & J. R. Graham under the name and firm of Walker & Graham, doing a dry goods business in the town of Prescott, was, on the 1st day of August, 1877, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm and those contracted by said firm will be settled by and with Joseph R. Walker.

JOSEPH R. WALKER, J. R. GRAHAM.

Prescott, Arizona, August 16, 1877.

IN BANKRUPTCY!

I will sell by Public Auction, in the Estate of H. V. CRAM, the personal property at the

"VARIETY STORE."

In the town of Prescott, commencing on

Saturday Next, August 18th, 1877,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

A large assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting in part of

BACON, HAMS, FLOUR, MEAL, BUCKWHEAT, DRIED PEACHES, APPLES, YEAST POWDERS, CHEESES, PICKLES, CANDLES, SOAP, FRUIT, JELLIES, JAMS; MEATS, CORN, COAL OIL, TIN WARE, WOODENWARE, SHIRTS, CARTRIDGES, CLOTHING, SCALES, HATS, UNDERWEAR, TOWELS,